Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1803. [No. 943.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other Stockings,	India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

Dec. 20.

Public Vendue.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'ks,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER.

Dec. 20.

JUST PUBLISHED
By COTTOM AND STEWART, *and for Sale at their Store.*
DEATH ABOLISHED;
A SERMON,
Occasioned by the sickness which prevailed at Alexandria, during the months of August, September, and October; giving a detail of that sickness, and of some of the views of Providence, in such calamitous visitations.
With an Appendix,
Containing facts, relative to the origin of the sickness, the extent of the mortality, the labors of the Committee of Health, and the contributions for the relief of the poor.
By James Muir, D. D.
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.
December 1. d

Window Glass.

The Subscribers have received and offer for sale, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, window glass, from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is excellent, and it will be sold at the Baltimore prices. They expect to receive very shortly, larger sizes from the same place.
R. T. HOOE, & Co.
Dec. 2. d

WILLIAM LADD
Has imported in the latest ships from England and Ireland, an assortment of
Irish Linens and Woollen Goods,
suitable to the season
Oct. 17.

JONAH THOMPSON & SON
HAVE RECEIVED,
By the late arrivals, their assortment of
FALL GOODS,
which are now opening at their Warehouse the upper end of Fairfax street.
Oct. 26. 4gm

JAMES S. SCOTT
TAILOR,
Has received his FALL assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, by the yard, or make up, on the shortest notice to suit the taste of any:
Amongst which are the following;
SUPERFINE black, blue, drab, claret, cinnamon, bottle green, different shades; light, dark, and Oxford mixtures; also, one piece superfine milled French blue, suitable for cloaks; cassimeres, velvets, velveteens and cords all colors; fancy swandowns, Russian ditto, silk moleskin & velvet;—with a number of different coloured coatings and napt frizes, some of which are milled;—flannels, twilled and plain, fashionable and plain buttons, &c. &c.
☞ *Four good Journeymen wanted immediately.*
October 27. d

Wm. H. and ENOCH M. LYLES,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the brig Franklin, from Philadelphia, and are now opening at their NEW STORE, on KING-STREET, next door to BENNETT and WATTS'S,
A general and well selected Assortment of
Fall and Winter GOODS,
Which they will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.
Nov. 5. d

For Sale or Rent.
A convenient two story brick house, completely finished, situated on Water street, between King and Prince Streets—immediate possession will be given. Apply to
JOSEPH RIDDLE.
Nov. 30.

JAMES BACON,
At his Store on King-Street, within one door of Washington-Street, has just received, a quantity of well assorted
PATENT SHOT,
which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally every other article in the grocery line, he offers for sale on the most moderate terms.
Oct. 15. d

WILLIAM OXLEY
Has received by the Ann from Liverpool and Atalanta, via Baltimore, from London,
FALL GOODS,
which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.
Sept. 30. d

Just received,
And for sale by Wm. HARTSHORNE,
A few hundred bushels
RHODE ISAND POTATOES.
11th M. 10. d

Ten Dollars Reward.
Missing—supposed to be stolen, a large SILVER WATCH, double gilt, capped and jewelled, makers name M. Tobias, & Co. Bell Dock, London, No. 2554—second hand, with a stop; I. McK. engraved on the pendant; the hour, second, and minute hand of gold. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the watch, and Ten Dollars more on the conviction of the thief. Enquire of the Printer.
Nov. 28. d

Thirty Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a negro man slave named
BOB,
about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high straight limbed and well formed; said slave hath an impediment in his speech which prevents his, readily replying to a question. He commonly wears ear-rings. He took with him a variety of good cloathing, a description of which is unnecessary, as it is probable he has changed them. He has been frequently seen about town since he absconded, and in all probability is now secreted by his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave of Mr. JOHN MUIR, late of this town, but now said to be free. The above reward will be paid for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the discovery of those who have been accessary to his concealment.
Captain's of vessels, &c. are forwarned at their peril, not to take him away.
ROBERT B. JAMESSON.
Nov. 15. d

JOHN G. LADD
Has for sale at his warehouse, Prince street wharf,
3000 bushels coarse Salt,
15 hhds W. India Rum,
30 pipes best Holland Gin,
150 bls. Beef and Pork,
A quantity of Soal Leather and Shoes of all sorts,
50 pieces of Russia Duck,
100 boxes mould and dipp'd tallow Candles,
50 do. Spermaceti do.
7 hhds. and 80 bls. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,
2 tons of Cordage assorted,
2 cases bandanna Handkerchiefs,
7 bales India Cottons,
1 box Perfumery, 1 do. Fans,
A few Feather Beds with Pillows and Bolsters of the best Ticking,
An assortment of playing and blank Cards,
Bar Iron, Stone Lime refined,
Salt Petre, Ground Ginger, Pearl Ash,
Rice, Starch, Writing Paper, Glass, Hops,
Cotton Yarn assorted, &c. &c.
Nov. 1. d

Benjamin Shreve, jun.
Has for sale at the corner of Prince and Union Streets,
9 bales India cottons
One case bandanna handkerchiefs,
China, Longee and Pulicat do.
30 pieces Black Satin,
2 cases fur hats,
Table and tea sets china,
Barrels East India Sugar,
Kegs raisins, dipped candles and soap,
Country gin, Malaga wine,
Red sole leather, and about 3 tons first quality Russia cordage, well assorted, which will be sold cheap.
Dec. 5. d

Malaga Wine, Raisins, &c.
Just received, per the brig Celia, Capt. Bouton, from Malaga,
100 quarter casks Malaga Wine,
100 half qr. do.
20 [illegible] casks Mountain Wine of a superior quality,
50 baskets Almonds,
100 frails Figs,
150 quarter bls. Raisins,
200 boxes Muscatel do.
200 do. Bloom do.
15 boxes Lemons,
which will begin landing this day at our wharf.
J. and T. Vowell.
Who have also on Hand,
FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS,
Jamaica Spirit entitled to drawback, Muscovado Sugar in tierces and bls. superior old Port Wine, do. Madeira do. Turks Island Salt, mould Candles, 40 bls. prime new Beef, Russia Duck, white Russia Sheeting, Drillings, Ravens duck, &c. &c.
Dec. 9. d

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.
HAVE RETURNED TO TOWN,
And are now opening, and will be ready for sale in a few days,
Their Fall supply of Goods:
Consisting of superfine cloths, second do. coatings, fearnoughts, duffile blankets, point and rose do. striped kerseys, plaids, half thicks, cadders, kerseymeres, swansdowns, velvets, corduroys and thicksetts, Scotch carpeting, Brussels do. stuffs and corded dimities, canvas and twine, German linens, seine and sewing twine, threads and sewing silks.
And have on Hand,
70 hhds. Sugar,
4 do. Jamaica Rum,
12000 lbs. Green Coffee,
2000 bushels salt.
Oct. 26. d

TOWNSEND & PLUMB
Respectfully inform the public that they have just received and opened for sale, on Fairfax street, near the corner of Prince street, a handsome assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens'
SHOES:
Ladies' kid, Morocco and leather, with and without heels.
Spangled kid, with and without heels,
Misses Morocco and leather.
Mens' fine and coarse Shoes,
Boys' do. do.
Childrens' Morocco and leather, with a number of other kinds of shoes wholesale and retail.
Great attention will be paid to those who will please to favour them with their custom.
Oct. 29. d3m

☞ *Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

For Charter or Sale,

THE SHIP
PRESIDENT,
About 240 tons burthen—Two years old, and a fast sailer.
For sale on very moderate terms if taken away immediately,
About 1500 bushels Lisbon Salt,
And 50 barrels PORK.
Wm. HODGSON.
Dec. 20. d

For BOSTON,

The Schooner POLLY,
JOSHUA BANGS, Master,
Will sail in five days.
For freight or passage apply to the master on board at Lawrason and Smoot's wharf, or to
JOHN G. LADD.
December 17. d4

For Sale or Charter,

The Brig FOX,
About 950 barrels burthen, a staunch, strong, well built vessel, only three years old. A freight to the South of Europe would be preferred. For further particulars apply to the Captain on board at Hepburn's Wharf, or to
LEWIS DEBLOIS.
Dec. 20. d

For Freight or Charter,

To the West-Indies, or any Southern Port,
The new Schooner PRINCE,
Cornelius Weeks, Master;
burthen about 550 bls. of flour; will be ready to receive a cargo in two days. Apply to the captain on board, at Merchants' Wharf, or to
Henry K. May & Co.
December 17. d1w

For Sale or Charter,

The Schooner Patience,
107 tons burthen, fixteen months old, sails fast and is in fine order to receive a cargo. For terms apply on board at Herbert's wharf, or to
Ricketts, Newton & Co.
Dec. 10. d

For New-York,

The Brig CYRUS,
JOHN JOHNSON, Master:
For Freight or Passage, apply to the master on board, lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf, or to J. G. LADD.
Nov. 25. d

For Charleston, (South-Carolina,)
OR
The West-Indies, as Freight may offer,
The new Sloop

PATIENT SALLY,
MICHAEL FISHER, Master;
will carry about 600 bls. and be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. Apply to the Master on board, or to
Daniel M'Clean.
Dec. 13. d

THIRD NOTICE.

In the Case of JAMES SMITH, *a Bankrupt.*
WHEREAS
a Commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the act of Congress passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued forth against James Smith, of Dumfries, in the state of Virgina, Merchant, and he having been declared a Bankrupt—he is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners, in the said Commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 9th, and Saturday the 17th days of this present month, December, and Monday, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon on each day, at the Commissioner's Office, (the house of Benjamin Parke) in the town of Fredericksburg—and make a full disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors may attend to prove their debts; at the second meeting to chuse assignees; and at the last sitting, the said Bankrupt is required to finish his examination.
All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the Commissioners shall direct. BENJAMIN PARKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Commissioners Office, Fredericksburg, Dec. 1, 1803. } d

☞ *Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags.*

A Charity Sermon.

WILL be delivered on Sunday next at the Episcopal Church, by the reverend Thomas Davis, at the particular request of the members of Lodge No. 22—The brethren will move in procession from their Lodge room, precisely at 11 o'clock. Visiting Brethren are respectfully invited to attend.

By Order of the Worshipful Master.
WM. PATTON, jun. *Secr'y.*

☞ There will be no service at the Presbyterian Meeting House on the forenoon of Sunday next.

Dec. 21.

PORT FOLIO.

☞ THE Patrons of the PORT FOLIO, and the puplic generally are informed, that on the first day of January next, the publication of the fourth volume will commence.

The friends to this establishment will please recollect, that one of the most necessary stipulations is the payment of one years subscription, *(Five Dollars)* in advance.

Subscriptions or arrearages will be thankfully received for the Editor, by the Editor of the Alexandria Advertiser, who is his agent in thisplace.

Public Sale.

On Friday next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will be sold at the late dwelling of Jesse Pugh, Duke Street,

All the Personal Estate

of the said Pugh, consisting of a variety of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Flour, Meal, &c. &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

Dec. 20.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO WOMAN from 20 to 35 years of age, capable of washing and ironing, and who can be well recommended. Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 22. eo

TO RENT,

A three story brick WAREHOUSE, situate at the lower end of King street. Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 22. d

Valuabe Property for Sale,

ADJOINING THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.

Will positively be sold on Thursday the 29th day of this month on the premises.

Eighty-three acres of LAND,

adjaining the Town of Alexandria, formerly the property of Mr. Baldwin Dade, *and now owned by* Col. Nathaniel Pendleton, *of New York.*

This Land lies at the upper end of the Town, and fronts on the river Potomac, so as to include two good Fisheries, and runs back between the Town and Mr. Dade's present dwelling house, crosses the George town road, and runs between the race ground and Messrs. Fendall's, Conway's, Simms's, and Fitzhugh's Lots, to Mr. Charles Alexander's back line, known by North 6 —that part of the Land lying between the river and the George-town road, has been laid off into Lots of two acres corresponding with the squares in Town, and Fairax, Royal, Pitt, St. Asaph, Washington, and Columbus streets extended, with cross streets of the same width, and will be sold in whole or half squares; the Land west of the George town road will be laid in lots of from two to five acres each, as may best accomodate purchasers. Considerable trouble has been taken to render the title clear, and freed from every possible incumbrance or prospect of litigation.

The terms of Sale will be one fourth of the purchase money payable on the first day of March next, and the remainder in nine and eighteen months, a negociable note will be required for the first payment, and a security on the property for the balance. This property is beautifully situated for building Lots, lying in a long slip from the river to the top of the hill, which ranges with Mr. Dulany's house, and the whole of it fronting with a full view of the Town, and extending back to a range of highly improved meadows; the plats and survey made by Col. Gilpin, may be seen at any time on application to

Charles Simms,
George Deneale,
Edmund J. Lee, } Attornies in fact for
Nathaniel Pendleton.

December 9. d

RAN-AWAY,

From the subscriber living in Fauquier County, a negro man named

ZACHARY.

HE is a very tall black fellow, clean limbed, has lost the finger next the little one on his left hand, stutters much in speaking, and is about 20 years old.

He was at Mr. Travis Daniel's in Stafford, about a fortnight ago, and had a pass certifying him to be a free man, said to be signed with the name of the Clerk of Fauquier. I will give *Thirty Dollars* to any person delivering me the said negro in Fauquier county, and all lawful charges, and Two Dollars extra for his pass, or Twenty Dollars for lodging him in any jail, so that I get him again.

JAMES STIGLAR.

☞ All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying him off.

Dec. 16. d3w

Congress of the United States.

DEBATE in the SENATE on the LOUISIANA TREATY.

CONTINUED.

THURSDAY, November 3.

(Mr. Taylor's Speech concluded.)

The territory is ceded by the first article of the treaty; it will no longer be denied that the United States may constitutionally acquire territory. The third article declares that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States." And these words are said to require the territory to be erected into a separate state. This they do not express, and the words are literally satisfied, by incorporating them into the union as a territory, and not as a state. The constitution recognizes, and the practice warrants, an incorporation of a territory and its inhabitants into the union, without admitting either as a state. And this construction of the first member of the article, is necessary to shield its two other members, from a charge of surplusage, and even of absurdity.—For if the words "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States" intended that Louisiana and its inhabitants should become a state in the union of states, there existed no reason for proceeding to stipulate, that these same inhabitants should be made "citizens as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution." Their admission into the union of states, would have made them citizens of the United States. Is it not then absurd to suppose, that the first member of this third article, intended to admit Louisiana into the union as a state, which would instantly entitle the inhabitants to the benefit of the article of the constitution, that declaring "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states," and yet to have gone on to stipulate for citizenship, under the limitation "as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution" after it had been bestowed without limitation? Again; the concluding member of the article is to bestow "protection in the mean time;" incorporating this stipulation, and the stipulation for citizenship, with the construction which accuses the treaty of unconstitutionality, the article altogether must be understood thus, "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be taken into the union of states, which will instantly give them all the rights of citizenship; after which they shall be made citizens as soon as possible; and after they are taken into the union of states, they shall be protected in the interim between becoming a state in the union, and being made citizens, in their liberty, property and religion."

By supposing the first member of the article to require that the inhabitants and their territory shall be incorporated in the union, in the known and recognized political character of a territory, these inconsistencies are avoided, and the article reconciled to the constitution as understood by the opposers of the bill; the stipulation also for citizenship "as soon as possible" according to the principles of the constitution, and the delay mediated by these words, and the subsequent words "in the mean time so utterly inconsistent with the instantenous citizenship, which would follow an admission into the union as a state; are both fully explained. Being incorporated in the union as a territory, and not as a state, a stipulation for citizenship became necessary; whereas it would have been unnecessary, had the inhabitants been incorporated as a state, and not as a territory. And as they were not to be invested with citizenship by becoming a state, the delay which would occur between the incorporation of the territory into the union, and the arrival of the inhabitants to citizenship according to the principles of the constitution, under some uniform rule of naturalization, existed an interim, which demanded the concluding stipulation, for "protection in the mean time for liberty, property and religion." As a state of the union, they would not have needed a stipulation for the safety of their "liberty, property and religion; as a territory, this stipulation would govern and restrain the undefined power of Congress to make "rules and regulations for territories."

If my constuction is correct, all objections to the treaty and to this bill for fulfilling it, on the ground of unconstitutionality, are unfounded. The three distinct members of the third article will be each separately and distinctly complied with; first, by an incorporation of the territory and its inhabitants in the union, as a territory. Secondly, by admitting them to all the rights of citizens of the United States, under some uniform rule of naturalization; and thirdly, by protecting their liberty property and religion, by "rules and regulations" to be "in the mean time" enacted by congress under a constitutional power extending to territories, but not to states.

To prove the treaty unconstitutional a member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Pickering) has quoted from the 6th article of the constitution these words "This constitution, and the laws of the U. States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land;" and he has reasoned upon the ground, that the words "in pursuance thereof" referred to treaties as well as to laws. But the difference between the phraseology in relation to laws and to treaties is plain and remarkable; laws were to be made "in pursuance of the constitution," treaties "under the authority of the United States."

This difference probably arises from the following consideration. The objects of the legislative power could be foreseen and defined; therefore laws are limited to be made "in pursuance of" the definitions of the objects of legislative power in the constitution. But the objects of the treaty making power, could not be foreseen and are not defined; by confining the treaty making power, to a definition of its objects in the constitution, it can never be exercised, if no such definition exists; and by misapplying to the treaty making power, the definitions of legislative power, every right possessed by the latter would be opened to the former. But if the words "under the authority of the United States," are considered as having been applied to treaties, in place of these—"in pursuance of the constitution," which are applied to laws; because the objects of treaties are not defined; then the treaty making power retains all the political attributes belonging to it, not inconsistent with the principle of agency or subordination, interwoven with our policy in all its parts.

Among these, is the right or attribute of acquiring territory. And it was probably the absence of a definition as to the objects of the treaty making power, which suggested the precaution of checking it by two thirds of the Senate; thus subjecting it in this body to the same restraint imposed upon amendments to the constitution.—Whether these observations in relation to the quotation, upon which the gentleman from Massachusetts relied, do or do not prove, that the objects of the treaty making power are undefined by the constitution, and that it is incorrect to condemn this treaty, by applying to it definitions made for legislative power, is immaterial; if the construction I have given of the third article of the treaty is correct; because that construction proves its constitutionality upon the principles contended for by the gentleman himself; and if so, his reasoning founded upon a construction of the constitution, forbidding the erection of new states to the treaty making power, whether right or wrong, vanishes into smoke, as the third article requires no such thing.

(To be continued.)

TUESDAY Dec. 20.

Mr. Early called for the order of the day on the report of the committee of the whole on the petition of Zachariah Coxe.

The house took up the report which is that the prayer of the petitioner cannot be granted.

Mr. Early hoped the report would be disagreed to, in which case he would move the following resolution.

Resolved, although the arrest and confinement of Zachariah Coxe, by Winthrop Sargeant, Esq. appears to have been illegal and oppressive, yet that the circumstances are not such as to justify the interposition of this house.

Messrs. R. Griswold and Smilie opposed the adoption of this motion, on the ground that it involved a decision on the character of a public officer on ex parte evidence; that if Governor Sargeant had abused his powers, he was a fit subject of impeachment, and that this would be the becoming course to pursue; and that inasmuch as he might be brought before a court of justice, it was highly improper and unjust to impose a stigma on his character, which might operate injuriously to the course of justice.

Messrs. Early and J. Randolph advocated the adoption of the motion, on the ground that Governor Sargeant appeared, from documents which he had himself transmitted to the department of state, to have made an illegal and oppressive arrest and confinement of the petitioner, for which act he was, in their opinion, impeachable; but, inasmuch as the power of impeachment was a high and solemn one, which ought not to be cheapened by an application to trifling cases, and inasmuch as it was the general opinion of the house that this was a case that did not merit such interposition, it became proper, at the same time, to avoid a decision that might appear, in a side way, to exculpate Governor Sargeant, which might be considered as the effect of confirming the report, that the prayer of the petitioner cannot be granted.

On concurring in the report of the committee, viz. that the prayer of the petitionrr cannot be granted, the house divided. Ayes 54—Noes 26.

This decision of course superseded the motion contemplated to be made by Mr. Early, in case the report of the committee should have been disagreed to.

Mr. Alston presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the Indiana Territory, praying a repeal of the 6th article of the ordinance establishing the Indiana Territory, which prohibits slavery in said territory.

Mr. Varnum objected to the reference of the memorial on the ground that its prayer was both unconstitutional and unjust.

Mr. Alston replied that this remark might be an argument against agreeing to the prayer of the memorial, but would not apply against making the reference, especially as the same subject was already referred to a committee on another petition.

The reference to a committee was carried.—Ayes 48: Noes 34.

Mr. Claiborne moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee to enquire whether any and if any, what description of claims against the United States are bound by statutes of limitation, which in reason and justice ought to be provided for by law, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The house then went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the amendments of the Senate to the salary bill.

These amendments were,

1. To strike out these words, "as established by the act passed the 2d of March, 1799, and no other."

2. To increase the salary of the post master general from 3,000 to 4,000 dollars.

3. To increase the salary of the assistant post master general from 1,700 dollars to 2,000 dollars.

4. To insert a new section, prohibiting the allowance of an extra compensation from contingent funds to officers compensated by fixed salaries.

The committee disagreed to the three first amendments, and agreed to the last.

The house immediately took up the report of the committee and concurred in it.

On a concurrence with the committee in their agreement to the last amendment, the yeas and nays were taken. Yeas 65; Nays 42.

From the New-York Evening Post.

NEW PAMPHLET.

NUMBER III.

The next personage introduced to the view of the spectators is Mr. Osgood, one of those *ever much righteous*, who clasps his hands and lifts his eyes, and *thanks God that he is not as other men;* while, according to the writer of this pamphlet, he makes no scruple to "*breakfast, dine and sup* with an open blasphemer of his God, a reviler of his Savior, and a conspirator against the religious establishments of the country." But those who wish to see the character given of him by his quandam friends are referred to the pamphlet itself.

The writer next lets us into some further secrets respecting the leaders of his party in their squabbles for the Vice-Presidency. "In the month of may 1800, (he tells us) which was soon after their success in our state elections was known, the nominations for the presidency and vice-presidency were made at Philadelphia, then the seat of government." The three persons who fixed their eyes upon the vice-presidency were Chancellor Livingston, Governor Clinton and Col. Burr. This prepares us for entering upon the characters of the two former.

"Whether *deafness* was amongst the influential objections to Chancellor Livingston's nomination, I do not know. But that there prevailed an uncommon want of confidence in his political stability, is certain. He was supposed, and justly, destitute of that solid and useful knowledge so essential to the character of a statesman. Instead of a man possessed of an energetic, vigorous mind, capable of steady application, and forcible inquiry, he was deemed a capricious, visionary theorist, eternally wandering in fancy's fairy fields. Heedless of important and laborious pursuits, at which his frivolous mind revolted, he was believed lamentably deficient in the practical knowledge of a politician. Although it was well known to his friends that these sentiments were generally entertained, so great was their solicitude upon the occasion, that with the consent of Mr. Burr, Mr. Livingston was first proposed to the meeting at Philadelphia, and rejected by a large majority.

"By whom it was understood that Governor Clinton "had declined to serve as vice-president," I do not know. He may to be sure squeamishly, though justly, have remarked, that he was "too old, and that it was an honor to which he was not entitled." But I very well know that he actually signed for that nomination. That his connections were indefatigable to obtain it, until they found that the republicans in this state, as well as abroad, had conclusively determined in favor of Mr. Burr. They had deliberately examined the talents and pretensions of the two gentlemen, and as Mr. Brockholst Livingston, with great propriety observed, "after taking all things into consideration, it was deemed most expedient to recommend the nomination of Mr. Burr.

"Respect for the feeling of an old man, required that those proceedings should be conducted with delicacy. The connections of Governor Clinton, with cheerfulness therefore, were allowed to declare that he had declined the nomination; but the feelings which this disappointment inspired could not be concealed. About this time I heard Mr. George I. Eacker declare with much asperity, (rather incautiously to be sure) that Mr. Clinton had been treated with great injustice, that he wished to have been nominated for the vice-presidency, and ought to have been gratified. This gentleman is an intimate and devoted friend to the governor. Independent therefore, of the knowledge of those who were consulted upon that occasion, and of all positive proof, this collateral circumstance alone, is amply sufficient to establish the fact in question. It exhibits most decisively the wounded and reseled jealousy

of Mr. Clinton's advocates. It accounts satisfactorily for the abuse they have since so liberally bestowed upon Mr. Burr.—This disappointment confirmed their long cherished enmity. It exasperated their envy. It wounded their malice, and on the altar of ambition they swore revenge.—They have accordingly prosecuted their nefarious purposes with a zeal unequalled in the black annals of ambition. No means, however dishonorable or dark have been left unessayed, to ruin the reputation of Mr. Burr, thus to gratify their wounded pride, to allay their thirst for power, and sooth the irritable vanity of dotage.

We now come to the *Council of Appointment*, officers provided by the Constitution to advise with the Governor and assist him with their information and support him by their firmness and strength of character in his nominations and appointments to office. We shall here see how the *republican party*, as they call themselves, have conducted in their selection of proper characters to fill this office. We shall here see whether, according to themselves, they sought for men of integrity and virtue, or whether they were only desirous to find out those who would become *instruments of their cruelty*, to execute vengeance on the heads of federal officers.

"Party spirit, too, at this period, was yet at its height. The spirit of the times it was thought, required the employment of agents who would march with hardihood over the barriers that moral duty, private honor, or political rectitude might oppose to the accomplishment of given purposes."

We shall see that it was a *Simeon* and a *Levi* whom they selected for this horrid purpose. "*Cursed be their anger for it was fierce, and their wrath for it was cruel.*" But to return to the pamphlet.

"In the month of October in this year (1800) the legislature met at Albany [and] a council was elected. Mr. Dewitt Clinton was taken from the southern, and Ambrose Spencer from the middle district.—These gentlemen, aware of the importance of this appointment, at the moment the government was to pass from the hands of the federalists into those of the republicans, had spared no pains to secure their election. From the important powers vested in the council, they fondly hoped to derive an extensive influence. Elevated with the intoxicating prospects of soon emerging from obscurity, and becoming the instruments to dispense public favours, they in a most humiliating manner, solicited every conspicuous member of the legislature for his vote and influence. Mr. Burr was not left unharrassed for a moment, until fatigued with importunities he incautiously assented to the measure. Although convinced that they were inimical to his approaching elevation, and jealousy of his political importance, yet he had no conception of the mischief they meditated. It was impossible to anticipate the extent of their iniquitous designs. No reasonable man could suppose, that this casual consequence would at once be converted into an engine to accomplish the purposes of private ambition. Those who knew the characters of these men, opposed their election. They knew them destitute of all ——, ——, or ——, of all attachment to the general welfare, abstracted from private interest." *(To be continued.)*

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR one year, twenty able bodied NEGRO MEN, to be employed on the Little River Turnpike Road. Good usage to, and punctual payment for their services, may be relied on. Any persons who have, and are disposed to Hire, will please give the earliest notice to the subscriber, who is duly authorised to contract for that number, on behalf of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company.

Richard Ratcliff.

Dec. 15. d8w

I will Rent,

For one year on moderate terms, and give immediate possession, my

HOUSE and LOTS,

in the town of Dumfries, adjoining the court house, and lately occupied by captain George Williams, as a tavern. The terms will be made known on application to Mr. William Smith, of Dumfries, or the subscriber.

The above property will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of one, two, and three years, at Prince William court house, on the 5th day of March next, being court day. A clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser, or purchasers, on the day of sale; on he or they giving bonds with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

A minute description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those inclined to rent or purchase, will first view the premises.

James Mitchell.

Dec. 22, 2aw2m.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23.

MR. SNOWDEN,

When in my late communication I asserted that the Corporation had sufficient power to remove nuisances, I spoke from what ought to be, rather than any information of what was the fact. Since then I hear it asserted that they have not the power—I also hear that the petition they were handing about is not likely to be attended with the success they desire, since not generally signed by the inhabitants.

Although in many instances I pay a great respect to the public opinion, yet I contend that a petition more frequently expresses the sentiment of an active individual, than of the multitude who sign it. Some are too busy and others too lazy to read it with attention. Some are influenced by the urgency and representations of the bearer, and others too good natured to refuse to a friend what costs them nothing but the trouble to write their names. Let me ask if there is an individual in the town, who would refuse to pay a tenfold ratio of expence, if by that means he could remain with safety at his home, when otherwise he would be obliged to abandon his dwelling and possessions, and seek safety in distance? Or is there one who would refuse to pay his quota of expence for a chance of escaping the calamity by keeping the town clean? Since no one can doubt of the chearfulness with which every one would accede to these; let the Corporation come forward with a petition to Congress to grant them full and sufficient powers for whatever is conducive to the health of the town, and if there is nothing extraneous introduced no doubt but their petition will be granted.

But I confess, I am not very sanguine of the efficacy of any measures the Corporation may intend to pursue, if they do not act with more consistency and energy than they have done. They ought to consider themselves as acting in their corporate capacity for the public, and if possible be uninfluenced by any party considerations. If this is not the case the want of a rallying point, and that rallying point the public good will ever lead to inconsistency of measures. During one Mayoralty it is deemed necessary to inclose the market square and plant it with trees, in another both are suffered to run to destruction. Not more than three or four years ago it was found necessary at a considerable expence to form a drain under Cameron street near the corner of Gadsby's Stable. A little time ago it was decreed to stop it up, as tho' nuisances sufficient, did not exist before—by this step, individuals were thrown to a great expence in filling up their lots, long before they were of actual value, and the recent improvements of Gadsby, were very near being thrown down by an ove flow of water.

Will any one say that the dock on Prince street and ground about it, have been kept in a proper state for many years past? Has sufficient attention been paid to that part of the town where the Brewery (late Wales's) is situated? I firmly believe that the disease was generated in these places, since the first death occurred near the Oyster dock and many of the citizens, in that vicinity, were brought near their graves long before it was fully determined that we had a malignant fever amongst us.

Was a stranger to enquire, by means of the public prints, for those measures which the Corporation had taken to keep the town healthy, he would suppose, that as the prevention of geese going abroad was more attended to than any thing else, that they were the primary cause of the disease—putrid oysters and oyster shells—a dock sufficient of itself to poison the whole town, —houses under the floors of which water has lain since they were built, and rendered more highly offensive by the draining of salted fish and other provisions—the back ground of individuals in a situation equal to the Augean stable of old, and which it will require a Herculean labor to put and keep in a proper state—a prison in a worse state than imagination can paint—stagnant waters some of which have remained for years, and others newly created by the Corporation themselves—privies where the accumulated excrement of years is preserved as tho' at a future time it might return to its pristine state.—All these are suffered to remain undisturbed, and the poor geese are proscribed lest they should stir them up.

Two individuals Jno. and Tho's Vowel, have already very much to their credit set an example worthy of imitation, in taking up the floor of a house in Union street and filling up the space where lately stagnant water remained. Let this example be followed by those whose feelings will be hurt by the interference of a police officer. Let those who will not of themselves take these necessary measures, be attended to as soon as any system of policy can be agreed on by the council; but let us not again have cause to execrate the authors and sufferers of nuisances, as the cause of our misfortunes. If after the exertions which all suppose are necessary to prevent a return of the disease, we are again visited by it, we can then suffer as under other dispensations of an overruling providence, with a degree of cheerfulness, since we have the consolation of having applied, with the utmost of our power, those means of safety which a kind providence has put into our hands.

R. P.

Alexandria, December 22.

SOME of the most choice apothegms and wise maxims which we find treasured up in the languages of England, have been the productions of unlettered sagacity, and the reflections of people in the humblest departments of life. Lord Bacon, whose great mind stood less in need of the aid of others than any other person perhaps that ever existed, was, above all men, quick in discovering, and diligent in treasuring up the vagrant wisdom that fell from the multitude. Among those which he has recorded there is one that we think it might not be amiss if great numbers of the fine folks of this world would continually keep in mind. It was the advice of an old man who sold birch brooms at Buxton, in Derbyshire. A proud, lazy young fellow requested him to let him have a broom upon credit. Have you no money friend? said he. No, replied the young man. And yet, said the old fellow, you are finely dressed, and pamper daily. Go, you shall have nothing on trust from me, borrow of your back, borrow of your belly, they'll never ask you for it again; I should be dun you every day.

(Charls. Cour.)

The subjoined extract of a letter from Cadiz, is from an English gentleman who has resided for some time in Spain, and has good opportunities of being well informed.

"At the commencement of last war, Spain, like the other powers of Europe, joined against France; and it is well known that by the success which attended the French arms, the Spanish government at last sought safety in a peace with France. By that very peace it may be considered to have sealed its own destruction; French emissaries overran the whole kingdom; French principles were circulated with a zeal and ardor that baffles all description. The government paralyzed by fear, happy at the momentary respite from dissolution, fearful of offending their new made friends, and hoping, perhaps, that a fitter season would arrive at a future period for repressing that spirit, suffered its influence to spread, till its hydra form now defies its power. It is only by French sufferance; by French restraint, that it is kept within any bounds; and both the French and Spanish governments are equally well acquainted with the circumstances.

"To be brief, the infection has spread over Spain, from one end to the other, through both cities and villages—even the great mass of the peasantry are under its influence; the army and navy are not free from it; and what is more strange, even the clergy, whose complete ruin is inseparable from a revolution, are so blind and infatuated as to wish for one. At least such is the general testimony of the best informed here, and I fear it is but too well founded. Those who are able to think, see a volcano ready to swallow up the state, and view it as a dreadful but unavoidable evil. Those who cannot think are so stupid as to desire it, and consider all the evils that have been brought upon them by the late war, as so many crimes chargeable against their own government."

Truth from a Democrat.

Mr. Blake, editor of the National Ægis, a short time since had sufficient independence to differ from his brother Democrats relative to the Politics of Europe; for which he received severe reprimands from the leaders of the jacobin party: in his defence he gives the following comprehensive character of them, which may be considered correct, coming from one who must be intimately acquainted with them: "Re-"proachful and overbearing, they de-"mand a timid and servile acquiescence. "Impatient of controul or contradiction, "they revolt at the appearance of re-"straint or resistance. Obstinate and "unaccommodating, they require of eve-"ry advocate of their cause to become "*like mere clay in the hands of the potter.*"

The following is said to be an accurate statement of the number of post offices in the several states, districts and territories of the Union.

State of Virginia	199
New York	159
Pennsylvania	102
Massachusetts	94
North Carolina	83
Maryland	74
New Jersey	57
Connecticut	54
Vermont	48
New Hampshire	46
South Carolina	46
Kentucky	36
Tenessee	28
Georgia	23
Delaware	14
Ohio	13
Rhode Island	8
District of Maine	53
Columbia	9
Mississipi Territory	6
Indian Do.	9
Total	1159

[American Daily Advertiser.]

At this season for packing meat, we presume the following method of preserving it, will be acceptable to our readers.

From Dean's New-England Farmer.

METHOD OF SALTING MEAT.

As farmers are most commonly too far distent from market places, to be supplied from them with fresh meat, and it is most convement for them to kill only at certain seasons, they ought to be well acquainted with the best methods of keeping meat in good order, by salting.

The common method of preserving pork; reserving the lean parts for use in the cold season, and applying a large quantity of salt to the fat, is perhaps as good as any can be. But beef is greatly injured, and rendered unwholesome by a severe salting.

A good methoe for preserving beef, which I have known to be practised for several years past is as follows: For a barrel of beef of the common size, reduce to powder in a morter four quarts of common salt; then eight ounces of salt petre, and five pounds of brown sugar. Let the salt be well rubbed into the pieces, pack them close in the barrel, and sprinkle the salt petre and sugar evenly over each layer. No water at all is to be applied. The juices of the meat if well pickled, will form a sufficient quantity of brine; and beef will keep sweet and good through the following summer, supposing it killed and packed in the beginning of winter, or late in autumn; and will not be too salt to be palatable.

Draining off the brine and purifying it by boiling and scumming with the addition of a little saltpetre in the beginning of summer, and returning of the brine upon the meat, will be a real improvement.

Public Sale.

Will be added to Saturday's Sales,

Two pipes of

4th proof BRANDY,

And five handsome

EIGHT DAY CLOCKS.

T. PATTON.

Dec. 23.

☞ NOTICE.

THE season of the year being near at hand, when the inhabitants have to look forward with pain, to the barbarous and unlawful custom of discharging fire arms within the Corporation—The Mayor deems it his duty, to inform all those whom it may concern, that the annexed extract from a Law of the Corporation, will be rigorously enforced:

COPY

Of the 3d section of an act, entitled an act to prevents Accidents, &c.

"No person shall discharge any musket, fowl-"ing-piece, or other fire arms, within the limits "of the Corporation, unless in defence of his or "her person or property, under the penalty of "*One Dollar* for each offence."

Dec. 23. d2t

LOST.

YESTERDAY morning was lost in the street,

A Memorandum Book,

with a red leather cover, containing sundry memorandums, accounts and receipts of expenditures to, for, and on account of the poor of the town; whosoever may have found it, and will deliver it to either the Printer hereof, or the subscriber, if by a poor person, to such a pecuniary recompence will be made; to any other thanks are tendered by their humble servant,

J. Mandeville.

Dec. 23. d3t

In obedience to a Decree of the County Court of Fairfax, on the first Monday in January, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale upon the premises, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months:

A TRACT OF LAND,

Containing 300 acres, mortgaged by Josiah Watson, to Charles Higbie, to secure a debt owing by him to the said Higbie; this land fronts a considerable way upon the new Turnpike road, and is laid off into a number of convenient lots, a plan of which may at any time be seen by applying to George Gilpin. Negociable notes with an approved indorser, will be requested for securing the first payment, when deeds will be executed to the purchasers and trusts taken upon the property to secure the other payments. It may be observed, that on this land there are a number of beautiful situations, well calculated for elegant country seats, and the whole well adapted either as places of residence for such families as might wish to retire from town in the summer season, or for the accommodation of tradesmen and laborers at all times.

JAS. KEITH,
GEO. GILPIN,
FRANCIS PEYTON, } *Commissioners.*

Dec. 10. eots

☞ Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and correctness.

INDIA GOODS.

I have received twenty four bales of India Goods.

CONSISTING OF

Beerbhom Garrahs,	Gazapoore do.
Beerpoore Cossahs,	Patna Chintz,
Mow Sannas,	Mizzipoore do.
Johanna do.	Blue Gilla Hhfs.
Mamarapoore do.	Sooty Romall do.
Jallapoore do.	

Benjamin Shreve.

Dec. 12. d

ELEGANT EDITION
OF
The HOLY BIBLE.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription, (in four handsome octavo volumes)

THE HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The Old and New Testaments.

CONDITIONS.

It shall be printed on a superfine wove paper, with an elegant new type.

The price to subscribers will be *Two Dollars* per vol. in boards, or *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents*, handsomely bound and lettered.

To those who subscribe for several copies, a discount will be made, proportioned to the number subscribed for.

THE advantage of having this invaluable Book printed on a large type, and, at the same time, in portable and convenient volumes, appears so evident, that the encouragement necessary to warrant an undertaking of such magnitude, is confidently expected; a portable volume would often be taken up, in a moment of leisure, when the size of a large, unwieldy folio, would operate as an apology for leaving it unopened; in this way, small portions of time would be profitably employed, which might otherwise be totally lost. In large families a Bible in volumes, affording an opportunity for several to read at once, may sometimes be peculiarly convenient: it seems superfluous to add much on this subject---suffice it to say, that no reasonable expence or pains shall be spared, to render this edition of the Holy Scriptures both correct and elegant.

The above work is in press, and will be finished about the end of the present year.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. and J. Gray, King street, where a specimen of the paper and printing may be seen.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of *David Graham*, late of the said county of Alexandria, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 1st day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of December, 1803.

David Wilson Scott,

Administrator of David Graham, deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

Dec. 21. 2aw6w

To be Sold,

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mann Page, deceased, on Monday the 2d day of January next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Mannsfield, his late residence,

All the personal Property belonging to his Estate:

Consisting of about One Hundred and Sixty

NEGROES,

together with all the stock of Horses, three Males, Cattle, Sheep, Plantatation Utensils, and about 1000 barrels of Corn. Amongst the Negroes are seven very valuable Carpenters, three excellent Blacksmiths, two Millers and some other tradesmen. The greater part, if not the whole, of this valuable property, will be sold on a credit of 12 months; the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid. All sums under twenty dollars must be paid in money.

There is also to dispose of, at private sale, and on the foregoing terms, a number of

LOTS

in Hanover town, county of Hanover, including the Tobacco Warehouses at that place; a House and Lot in the town of Bath, or Berkley Springs, and 3000 acres of

TENNESSEE LANDS,

belonging to said estate.

☞ All persons having claims against said Estate, will please make them known as speedily as possible; and those indebted will, it is hoped, be forward in making payment to

Robert Patton,

Administrator with the Will annexed.

Fredericksburg, Dec. 1. d

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. *Archibald Morton*, are requested to bring them forward to the subscriber properly authenticated, and all such as are indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN M'CLENACHAN.

Dec. 6.

JUST RECEIVED,

First quality

Bloom and Muscatel Raisins by the box,

Prunes by the box,

Olives by the box,

Grapes by the jar or smaller quantity,

Sweet Oranges, and

A general assortment of Groceries, &c.

T. SIMMS.

Dec. 10. d

Just Received,

Muscatel and Bloom Raisins by the box,

Fresh Prunes, English Grapes by the jar or pound,

Olives just from Malaga,

English Walnuts and Figs,

Large Oranges, Limes and Lemons,

R. I. Apples by the barrel,

Do. Cheese, Potatoes, Cramberries,

Onions, and best dried Codfish for family use.

A. WILLIS.

Dec. 13. d

JANNEY and PATON

Have just received, per the brig Polly, and for Sale,

24 hhds. } *New England Rum,*
26 bls. }

75 tons Plaister Paris.

And on hand, as usual, a general assortment of GROCERIES. And about

1250 tons Plaister.

Farmers will find it to their interest, when purchasing, to look at this plaister, as they certainly will be able to please themselves as to quality. It lays very convenient to a water carriage, and may be put on board a vessel free of cartage.

Dec. 9. d

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY

Have just received,

A large supply of superfine Eagle, Henry the 8th, and Merry Andrew

PLAYING CARDS,

and a few dozen blank Cards of a good quality.

Nov. 9. d

FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

AT HIS STORE ON KIRK'S WHARF, LOWER END OF WOLF STREET,

New-England Potatoes,

Coarse Salt,

Midlings and Shoulders of Bacon on very low terms,

Ready made Bags,

Bar Iron,

Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,

Indian Meal, Rye Meal,

Shorts and Bran,

Superfine Flour in barrels and half barrels,

Large and small vessels may be conveniently accommodated with Wharfage on moderate terms.

STORES to let on the Wharf, or goods received in them on Storage.

A large STORE on Hoe's Wharf to sell or let—with the privilege of receiving and shipping goods free of wharfage.

A small HOUSE on Water Street next door to Major Muncaster's, for sale.

A number of LOTS in good situations for sale or to let on ground rent.

Alex. 12th mo. 20th. eotf

In the case of James M'Donald,
A BANKRUPT:

THIS is to give notice, that the Commissioners named and authorised in a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against James M'Donald, of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 3d day of January next, at four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house of Wm. Rhodes, Inn Keeper, in the city of Washington, where the creditors who have not already proved their debts, may then and there come and prove the same, and assent to or dissent from the allowance of the certificate to said Bankrupt.

By Order of the Commissioners.

LEWIS FORD, Sec'ry.

Washington, Dec. 17. 2aw3l

STOUGHTON'S
GENUINE BITTERS,

Faithfully prepared at the original warehouse London.

TO make any observations here, upon the superior quality of these Bitters, to any ever offered for sale, is needless; suffice it to say, that they have stood the test of approbation a great number of years.

Gentlemen, who prefer bitters, will find them an elegant and wholesome preparation; and now, for the first time, imported in quart bottles, as well as vials, which will reduce the price near one half.

☞ Country stores and taverns supplied by the dozen or groce, with a very large allowance in the price, or bartered for country produce, on application to Messrs. Robert and John Gray, booksellers, Alexandria.

Sold also, (Retail)

By Rapine, Conrad and Co. booksellers, Capitol Hill, Washington; John March, bookseller, George Town; Tibbsley Graham, Norfolk, and A. Buck, Fredericksburg.

Nov. 15. 3mraw

Cash given for clean linnen rags at this office.

JEREMIAH ENEY,
HARNESS MAKER,

Upper end of King street, near Mr. RICHTER'S *store,*

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the Harness Making Business. Likewise makes

Fire Buckets

on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Wanted an Apprentice to the said business, who can come well recommended.

Dec. 14. eo6t

HUGH SMITH

Has received by the Ann, the United States, and the Orion, from Liverpool,

A complete assortment of Queen's Ware,

and can now supply country merchants on the shortest notice. Has also received a number of well

ASSORTED CRATES,

in excellent condition.——Has for sale as usual

China and Glass Ware.

Likewise for sale, Pipes by the box, Crowley Steel, New Castle Grindstones.

Oct. 29. d6t eo

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE,
By Henry K. May & Co.

A Cargo of coarse Liverpool Salt,

100 bls. Boston Beef,

8 bales of Beerboom Gurrahs,

Few boxes Sperm. Candles, and

90 qr. casks of FF glazed Gunpowder.

Dec. 12. eo2w

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
TO BUILD
A Catholic Cathedral Church,
In the City of Baltimore.

1	Prize of			20,000
1	do.			10,000
2	do.	5000	are	10,000
5	do.	1000		5000
10	do.	500		5000
25	do.	200		5000
200	do.	100		20,000
200	do.	50		10,000
200	do.	25		5000
2500	do.	20		50,000
4000	do.	15		60,000
1st dr. tic't af'r		2000		500
1st	do.	4000		500
1st	do.	6000		500
1st	do.	8000		500
1st	do.	10,000		500
1st	do.	12,000		500
1st	do.	15,000		500
1st	do.	18,000		500
1st	do.	20,000		2000
1 last drawn ticket which may have a Blank to its Number,				4000

Having a Blank to its Number,

7154 Prizes,	210,000
13846 Blanks—*not 2 to a prize.*	

21,000 Tickets at 10 dols. each, 210,000

The laudable purpose of this lottery, the many very valuable prizes offered, and there not being two blanks to a prize, are considerations which give the Managers reason to hope for a rapid sale of the tickets. The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall be sold to authorize it: and *thirty days* after the completion of the drawing, the prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers; subject to a deduction of *Fifteen per cent.* Such prizes as shall not be demanded within *twelve months* after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Church.

Tickets to be had of the Managers, or of such persons as may be appointed by them.

Right Rev. Bishop *Carrol,*
Rev. *Francis Beeston,*
Messrs. *David Williamson,*
Robert Walsh,
Chas Ghequiere,
Patrick Bennet,
Arnold Livers,
Luke Tiernan,
F. I. Mitchell,
Managers.

☞ Tickets in the above lottery to be had at the store of T. L. Washington and Co. Fairfax street, Alexandria.

August 13. 1aw

EDUCATION.

I shall open a NIGHT SCHOOL on Monday evening next, at my house next door to the Indian Queen on King street; where pupils committed to my care will be diligently instructed in

Reading, Writing & Arithmetic.

Those persons who are disposed to favour me with their patronage on the present occasion, will please to call as soon as possible, that I may have it in my power to make arrangements proper for the order of the school and improvement of the scholars.

John Mason.

N. B. MARIAN MASON continues to teach Reading, Writing and Needle work, and would BOARD three or four girls on moderate terms.

Nov. 5. eo

HENNING'S
NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

For Sale at

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY's Book Store, King street.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

To a new, correct and elegant Edition of the truly classical and justly celebrated work,

GIBBON's HISTORY
OF THE
DECLINE AND FALL
OF THE
ROMAN EMPIRE:

By Messrs. BIRCH and SMALL, of Philadelphia, will be received by

JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

at the Alexandria Library.

NO book ever offered to the public stands less in need of encomium and recommendation. It has been read in every European language. To those who have not perused its pages, it may be necessary to observe—that the history of that long and interesting period, from the reign of Augustus to the taking of Constantinople and the death of Mahomet 2d. is no where else to be found in such regular and well composed arrangement. In giving this edition of it from the American press, it is presumed that the publishers render a service to their country. Its superiority will be sufficiently evident from the following

PROSPECTUS.

It will be enriched with Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Author, written by himself, and will contain near 200 pages more than the London edition, though it will be one third cheaper. It will be embellished with an elegant head of the author; two whole sheet maps, one of the Eastern and one of the Western part of the Roman Empire, and a map of the parts of Europe adjacent to Constantinople. The execution of the work will be in the best style, of which Russel's Ancient and Modern Europe, the Domestic Encyclopædia, and Tucker's Blackstone, from the same press, may afford a just specimen; in short, it will be the most complete edition of Gibbon extant.

Conditions.

1st. It will be be printed from the last London edition, and published in eight Octavo vols. during the year 1804.

2d. It will be delivered to those subscribers, who take it in volumes, at *Two Dollars* per vol. in boards.

Those who wait for a completion of the work may have it either at *Sixteen Dollars*, in boards, or in good and handsome binding at *Twenty Dollars*, payable on delivery.

King street, Dec. 16. 12aw3t

Notice.

All persons who stand indebted to the estate of Jesse Pugh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those who have any demands against said estate are directed to produce them legally authenticated for settlement to

CATHARINE PUGH,

Administratrix,

at the house formerly occupied by Jesse Pugh.

Dec. 19. eo3t§

Tunis Craven,

Has just received and is now opening at his store in King-Street a few doors above Messrs. Bennett and Watts's, a handsome assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of superfine broad cloths, and cassimeres, coating, forelt cloth, kersey, and half-thicks, striped and rose blankets, frizes, flannels, toilinett and swandowns, Russia sheeting, ravens duck, dowlas, creas and tickenburgs, brown and white platillas, Irish linen, long lawn and fine cotton shirting, an elegant assortment of cambric muslins, white and coloured fine India mull mull and spriggd do. fashionable chintz and calicoes, furniture do. ladies extra long cotton gloves. French and English silk pick nick, & lace do. 6-4 sattin stripe and fancy bord'ered cambric shawls, white and coloured camel's hair do. patent sewing cotton threads, laces, bobbin, &c. &c. The above goods will be disposed of on the usual terms for cash.

Nov. 21. d

Fairfax Court House.

I wish to Rent, for one or a term of years, the House and premises at present occupied as a TAVERN at this place. The buildings are large and convenient, and others, if necessary, will be made to accommodate a good tenant. Perhaps no situation in the country promises greater advantages in the Public Line; it being now determined that the paved Turnpike Road is to pass this route. Any person qualified for the undertaking, and who wishes such a situation, will please to make application to the subscriber, near the Court House. A store house and land for cultivation, can also be had, if required.

Richard Ratcliff.

Dec. 15. d3w

I have just received,

A SUPPLY OF FRESH TEAS,

And MUSCATEL RAISINS,

New Jersey Cheese of a superior quality, patent, mould and drop Shot, best FF English Gunpowder, Fig Blue and excellent Segars.

On Hand—A general Assortment of Spiritous Liquors, Wines and Groceries, warranted genuine.

William Ramsay.

Nov. 25. 1m eo

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